..PUT YOUR MONEY... Where It Will Be Secure

And where you can get the interest on it, and still where you can draw it with the interest if you need it.

Accounts May Be Opened at any Time

No Regular Amount Required the receipts of cattle were small, but prob-

Indiana Trust Co.

Security for Deposits, \$2,000,000 Offices in Company's Building.

26 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. Fisk & Robinson BANKERS Government Bonds

Investment Securities HARVEY EDWARD FISK GEORGE H. ROBINSON,

SAFE DEPOSITS. S. A. FLETCHER & CO.'S Safe Deposit Vau

liceman day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Ab-stracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes. Rent \$5 to \$45 per year.

JOHN S. TARKINGTON Manager.

Failure and He Quit.

Brazil (Ind.) Miner. George A. Sheldon, who died on Oct. fare, remarked:

"I see you are still on the road, Mr. "'Yes, I am still at it,' I replied, 'but am not certain that I remember you, though I think I have seen you before.'

to have to tell you so, but the fact is, oung man, you are too much of a fool to ever be a good railroader. Take my advice and quit.' I took your advice and went into other business and the result is I made a fair fortune. I thank you Mr. Sheldon for your wise counsel.'

" 'What is your name?' I asked. "'Phil D. Armour, of Chicago,' replied by ex-brakeman, and I shall always remember your kindness. I was a stupid railroader, and you advised me for my

"Until this interview," added Mr. Shel-don, "I never realized that Mr. Philip D.

Man of Retiring Disposition. Boston Transcript.

existence of Daniel S. Ford, for forty years learn on Monday and Tuesday of this week that one of the most influential and imporhis importance was at once acknowledged of the foremost local events of the day. matter in his paper clever, but he did alm to make it pleasing to an immense number fect accuracy, all the people who were going to read the paper and to know just how they were going to take everything. He pleased them so well that his paper came to be read by more people than any other published in the United States; but

might even go to the verge of the sensa-A fixelf, though it might be as attractive to the boys as anything they could get in the flashy papers, was never permitted to go into certain fields nor to deal with violence or crime in an alluring way.

Though he barred out relentlessly everything that was mischievous, he would permit nothing like preaching in the paper. He always had just one, and only one, religious article in every number, and this article has always been the hardest one in the paper that one of his editors, who is a skeptic in religious matters once essayed to write the "religious article." This gentleman thought his own freedom from bias would permit him to indite a nice little homiletic article with whose terms and principles he would himself be in perfect greement, and which would just suit the ordinary reader. He sent his article to Mr. Ford, who instantly rejected it, writing across the top of the first page these words: "Too preachy." This editor never egain attempted to write a religious article. The least leaning toward a religious tone in any other than this one article would be promptly cut out by Mr. Ford. He weland his sense of humor, though some mempers of his staff who had a different sense of humor sometimes were inclined to regard it as peculiar, was undoubtedly keen. And in this, as in everything else, he had

The Triumph of Instinct.

Her eyes started from their sockets. A sense of duty. All this at whist, and naturally womanly instincts triumphed.

That is to say, she trumped which her husband had led. But at once she swooned away.

Extremely Sc.

Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Borem-My daughter is very ambitious musically. She's determined to master the most difficult, wes, She's been trys. She's been trying all day.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

PROSPECT FOR STEADY PRICES.

Hogs Show a Slight Advance Over the Figures of Saturday-Condition of Markets Elsewhere.

UNION STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS Jan. 1.-Cattle-Receipts light, shipments urgent demand from any source the market was quiet at quotably steady prices, ports from outside markets, this morning, ndicte generally steady prices, and in keeping with this the outlook here for the

near future may be considered steady. Quotations: Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs and upward\$5.75@ 6.60 Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs and upward 5.40@ 5.70 Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300-lb Common to good stockers...... 3.00@ 4.00 Good to choice heifers...... 4.00@ 4.60 Fair to medium heifers..... 3.50@ 3.85

Heavy calves 5.00@ 6.50 Prime to fancy export bulls...... 3.75@ 4.25 Good to choice butcher bulls..... 3.40@ 3.65 Common to fair bulls 2.50@ 3.25 Good to choice cows and calves...35.00@50.00

There were a few urgent shipping orders at the start for an extreme of 71/2c higher prices than Saturday. The demand from this source, however, was limited, and with only fair competition local packers were indifferent and not inclined to pay much advance over Saturday. Finally, however, the pens were very well cleared at an average of about 21/205c higher prices. Quotations: Good to choice medium and

Common to good pigs..... 3.50@4.15 Roughs 3.50@4.00 Sheep-Receipts light, shipments none. As usual at this time in the week the receipts of sheep and lambs were too small to es-

tablish a market, and, therefore, there is no quotable change or improvement to note in prices, compared with the close of last week. Prospects steady. Quotations: Good to choice lambs......\$4.75@5.25

Transactions at the Interstate Yards. INTERSTATE STOCKYARDS, INDIAN-APOLIS, Jan. 1.-Cattle-Receipts of all kinds of stock were very light, especially of cattle. The few that were secured sold readily at strong prices, and indications are fairly favorable for the near future. Quo-

Good to choice shipping and export steers\$6.00@ 6.5 Fair to medium shipping and export steers, 1,250 to 1,400 lbs av-Good to prime dressed beef and butcher steers, 1,150 to 1,350 lbs Fair to medium beef and butcher Good to choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs...... 4.40@ 4.9

Butchers' cattle we quote: Good to prime heavy butchers' Common to light heifers 3.00@ 3.25

spring wheat patents, \$5@5.25. Iron and Steel. calves15.00@30.00 Hogs-Receipts, 700; shipments, 620. The

@11c; tire steel, 3@31/2c; spring steel, 41/205c. Leather.

Nails and Horseshoes.

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Apples-\$2.50@2.75 per brl for cooking; eating ananas-Per bunch, No. 1, \$1.50@1.75. Oranges-California Navel, choice, \$3.25; fancy, Lemons-Messina, choice, 360 to box, \$3.25;

fancy, \$3.75.

Provisions. Hams-Sugar cured, 18 to 20 lbs average, 10146 10%c; 15 lbs average, 10%@llc; 12 lbs average, 10%@llc; 15 lbs average, 11@ll%c; 10 lbs average, 11@ll%c.
Lard—Kettle rendered, 7%c; pure lard, 7%c.
Pork—Bean, clear, \$14.50; rump, \$11.50.
Shoulders—18 to 20 lbs average, 7%c; 15 lbs average, 7%c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 8c.

Administration Advantage. they will lack that essential implement fo

heifers, 21.75@2.60.

Hogs-Receipts, 6,000. Market closed stead at an advance of 5c. Pigs and lights, \$3.756.4.30; packers, \$4.10@4.45; butchers, \$4.30@4.45.

oneep-Receipts, 200. Market steady. Native muttons, \$4.94.50; lambs, \$5@5.85; culls and bucks, \$2.25@3; stockers, \$2@3.

Candies—Stick, 64,67c per lb; common mixed, 64,67c; grocers' mixed, 6c; Banner twist stick, 8c; cream mixed, 9c; old-time mixed. 7c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds. 13,618c, English walnuts, 12,614c; Brazil nuts, 9c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 7,68c; mixed nuts, 10c.

Oils—Linseed, 46,48c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7,614c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia, lubricating, 20,630c; miners', 40c; lard oils, winter strained, in bris, 40c per gal; half bris, 3c per gal extra. Canned Goods. Corn. 75c@\$1.25. Peaches-Eastern Standard, 3-lb. \$2@2.25; 3-lb seconds, \$1.90@2; California standard, \$2.10@2.40; California seconds, \$1.90@2 Miscellaneous-Blackberries, 2-lb, 85@90c; rasp berries, 3-lb, \$1.25@1.30; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, \$1.85@1.90; choice, \$2@2.10; cove oysters, 1-lb, full weight, 95c; light, 60@65c; string beans, 3-lb, 90@95c; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.25; peas, marrowfats, 95c@\$1; early June, \$1.20@1.15; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, 90c@\$1; strawberries, 85@90c; salmon, 1-lb, 95c@\$1; 3-lb tomatoes, 80@

Texas and Indian steers, \$3.50@4.90; cows and

THE JOBBING TRADE.

Candies and Nuts.

Anthracite (all sizes), \$7 per ton; C. & O. Kanawha, \$4.25; Pittsburg, \$4.25; Raymond, \$4.25; Winifrede, \$4.25; Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.50; Island City lump, \$3.75; lump coke, ilc per bu, \$2.75 per 25 bu; crushed coke, 12c per bu, \$3 per 25 bu; Blossburg, \$5 per ton; Connelisville coke, \$6 per ton; smokeless lump, \$4.50.

Drugs. Alcohol, \$2.45@2.60; asafetida, 25@30c; alum, 2½ @4e; camphor, 57@62c; cochineal, 50@55e; chloroform, 58@65e; copperas, bris, 90c; cream tartar, pure, 30@33c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 35@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 20@22c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$2.30@2.55; madder, 14 @16c; oil, castor, per gal, \$1.04@1.10; oil, bergamot, per lb, \$2.65; opium, \$3.50@3.75; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 40@45e; balsam copaiba, 55@60c; soap, castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda bicarb, 2½@6c; salts, Epsom, 1½@4c; sulphur flour, 2½@5c; saltpeter, 10 @14c; turpentine, 55½@60c; glycerine, 17@20c; lodide potassium, \$2.50@2.60; bromide potassium, \$5@60c; chlorate potash, 15@30c; borax, 9@12c; 55660c; chlorate potash, 15620c; borax, 9612c cinchonidia, 37642c; carbolic acid, 32625c; linseed oil, raw, 53c; linseed oil, boiled, 54c. Dry Goods.

Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 7½c; Berkley, No. 60, 9½c; Cabot, 6½c; Capitol, 5½c; Cumberland, 7½c; Dwight Anchor, 8c; Fruit of the Loom, 8c; Farwell, 6¾c; Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 5½c; Gilded Age, 4½c; Hill, 7c; Hope, 7c; Linwood, 7½c; Lonsdale, 8c; Peabody, 5½c; Pride of the West, 11½c; Ten Strike, 6c; Pepperell, 9-4, 20c; Pepperell, 10-4, 22c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 20c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 22c.

Brown Sheeting-Atlantic A. 61/2c; Argyle, 51/2c; Boott C. 5c; Buck's Head, 6c; Clifton CCC, 51/2c; Constitution, 40-inch, 61/2c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 6c; Prints-Allen dress styles, 4½c; Allen's staples c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen's robes, 5c; Amer ican indigo, 4½c; Arnold long cloth, B, 7½c; Arnold, LLC, 6½c; Cocheco fancy, 5½c; Hamilton fancy, 5½c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 6c; Facific fancy, 5½c; Simpson's mourning, 5c; Simpson's Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil fin ish, 6c; American shirting, 3%c; black white, 14c; grays, 44c. Kid-finished cambrics—Edwards, 4c; Warren Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$14: American, Harn ony, \$13.50; Stark, \$16. Ginghams—Amoskeag staples, 516c; Amoskea fress, 7c; Bates, 516c; Lancaster, 516c; Lancaste Normandies, 7c; Renfrew dress, 7c. Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Cordis 140, 9½c; Cordis FT, 9½c; Cordis ACE, 10½c; Hamilton Awnings, 8c; Kimono fancy, 17c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Muthuen AA, 9½c; Oakland, A.F., 6c; Portsmouth, 11c; Susquehan-na, 12½c; Shetucket SW, 5½c; Shetucket F, 6½c; Swift River, 5c.

10@12c; prime, 12@14c; strictly prime, 14@16c; fancy green and yellow, 18@22c; Java, 28@32c. Roasted—Old government Java, 3214@33c; Golden Rio, 24c; Bourbon Santos, 24c; Gilded Santos, 24c; prime Santos, 23c. Package coffee, city prices—Ariosa, 10.65c; Lion, 10.15c; Jersey, 10.65c; Caracas, 10.15c; Dutch Java blend, 14.50c; Dillworth's, 10.65c; Mail Pouch, 9.65c; Gates's blended Java, 10.65c; Jav-Ocha, 16.50c. Sugars—City prices: Dominoes, 5.51c; cut load 5.63c; powdered, 5.32c; XXXX powdered, 5.38c standard granulated, 5.25c; fine granulated, 5.25c granulated, 5-lb bags, 5.32c; granulated, 2-lb bags, 5.32c; granulated, 5-lb cartons, 5.32c; granulated, 5.32c; extra fine granulated, 5.33c ubes, 5.38c; mold A, 5.51c; confectioners' A, 5.01c Columbia A-Keystone A. 4.76c; 2 Windsor A-American A. 4.76c; 3 Ridgewood A-Centennial A. 4.76c; 4 Phoenix A-California A. 4.70c; 5 Empli A-Franklin B, 4.63c; 6 Ideal Golden Ex. C-Keystone B, 4.57c; 7 Windsor Ex. C-American B, 4.51c; 8 Ridgewood Ex. C-Centennial B, 4.45c; 9 Yellow Ex. C-California B, 4.38c; 10 Yellow C-Franklin Ex. C. 4.26c; 11 Yellow-Keystone Ex. C, 4.13c; 12 Yellow—American Ex. C, 4.07c; 13 Yellow—Centenial Ex. C, 4.07c; 14 Yellow—Callfornia Ex. C, 4.01c; 15 Yellow, 4.01c; 16 Yellow,

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; ½ brl, \$8; ½ brl, \$16; No. 1 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16 brl, \$6.50; 14 brl. \$10; 14 brl. \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1 brl, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16 brl. \$8.75; 14 brl. \$14.50; brl. \$28.50. Extra charge for printing, \$1.10@1. Salt-In car lots, 95c@\$1; small lots, \$1@1.05. Spices-Pepper, 14@18c; allspice, 15@18c; cloves, 15@18c; cassia, 15@18c; nutmegs, 50@65c per lb. Beans-Choice hand-picked navy. \$262.10 per i; Limas, California, 614@6%c per lb.

Screened Beans-\$1.90@2.

Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans molasses fair to prime, 25@23c; choice, 25@40c; syrups, 19 Rice-Louisiana, 41/2061/c; Carolina, 61/2081/c. Shot-\$1.40@1.45 per bag for drop.

\$6076.25; No. 3 tubs, \$5.5065.55; 3-hoop palls, \$1.50 61.60; 2-hoop palls, \$1.4061.45; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.75; clothes Wood Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$2,25@2.50; No. 1 \$2.50@2.75; No. 3, \$2.75@3; No. 5, \$3.25@3.50. Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per 1b: wool, 8@10c: flax 20@30c; paper, 25c; fute, 12@15c; cotton, 18@25c. Flour. Straight grades, \$3.40@3.60; fancy grades, \$3.60@

1.75; patent flour, \$4@4.50; low grades, \$2.25@3; Bar Iron-3@3.25c; horseshoe bar, 3@34c; nail rod. 7c; plow slabs, 4.50c; American cast steel,

Leather-Oak sole, 29@32c; hemlock sole, 25@

Hickory Nuts-Shellbark, \$1.65 per bu; large,

Potatoes—50@55c per bu; \$1:50 per brl. Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys, \$4:25 per brl; Illinois. Turn'ps-\$1.25 per brl. Cabbage-\$1.50 per 100 lbs, Holland seed. Celery-30c per bunch; California, 60c per doz. Yellow Globe Onions-\$1.40 per brl; White, \$1.75

per brl; red. \$1.75 per brl.
Honey—New white, 16½c per lb; dark, 13c.
Navy Beans—\$2.10 per bu
Cauliflower—\$1.50@1.75 per doz. Cranberries—Jersey, \$2 per bu box; \$6 per brl; Hower and McFarland cranberries, \$7 per brl. Onions (Spanish)—\$1.75 per crate. Grapes-New York, 2-lb basket, 14c; Pony Ca-

tawba, 12½c. Cider-New, \$4.50 per brl; half brl. \$2.50. Florida Tomatoes-\$2.50@3 per 6-basket crate. Bacon-Clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 714c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 714c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 74c; bellies, 25 lbs average, 714c; 18 to 22 erage, 714c; 14 to 16 lbs average, Sc; clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average, 714c; 12 to 16 lbs av-erage, 714c; 6 to 9 lbs average, 714c. In dry salt

Clover-Choice, \$4; prime, \$5; English, choice \$4@5; alsike, choice, \$7@8; alfalfa, choice, \$4.25 64.50; crimson or scarlet clover, \$3.75@4.25; time-thy, 45 lbs, prime, \$1.30@1.35; light prime, \$1.35@ 1.40; choice, \$1.25@1.30; fancy Kentucky, 14 lbs Western millet, 60@75c; common millet, 40@60c \$1.10; extra clean, 60@75c; orchar1 grass, extra, 101.10; red top. choice, 80c@\$1.40; English bluegrass, 24 lbs, \$1.15@1.75; German millet, 65@85c;

New York Post. The administration is very fortunately situated regarding one issue which the opposition would like to raise-that of a large standing army, and the whole question of 'militarism" which is involved in it. Many Bryanites, who are sick of their financial ssue, and who see that the country feels the same way, would be glad to make this phase of an imperialistic policy prominent in the next presidential campaign. If Congress were obliged to pass a law for the support of the army during the present ession, and thus to fix upon its size, there would be something definite to make an issue about. But the running of the military establishment on its present basis until the summer of 1901 is already provided for by the law passed near the end of the last session, and there is, consequently, no need of any legislation on the subject until next winter. No basis, therefore, will be afforded for the claim that the Republicans favor the permanent maintenance of a large standing army, and while the Bryantes will charge that this is the intention. effective work along such lines-a definite course of action on the part of their oponents, which they can "view with

EFFECT OF PROSPERITY APPARENT THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Many New Homes Built and Old Ones Given Coats of Paint-No More Calamity Howling.

Abilene Letter in Chicago Record. Kansas has had a baptism of fresh paint

On the houses and store buildings, on the

barns and porches is shining the evidence

of money to spend. New roofs are becoming common again. For ten years the farmers have been moving Queen Anne cottages, erected during the boom, to their claims and it is not uncommon to see a house planned by the graduate of an art school standing among hay-roofed sheds. The house was built in a pompously named "addition." with some Eastern investor's money, then it was mortgaged, sold and bid in by some farmer for a song. But there are few of them left-the additions have been denuded and the people are compelled to build anew in order to have the homes they desire. All through the year they have been adding to their improvements and in most of the towns of the eastern two-thirds the traveler can

see the effect of prosperity. New roofs tell better than can any figgures how the people are thriving. "I did more business in the last ten months than in any three years in my business life here," said a lumberman of this city the other day. "I am selling bills of lumber for farmhouses as well as for city dwellings, something that has been almost unknown for over a decade." The good times that have always seemed elusive to the workers of the plains have come. The towns that had a weary and lonesome look. as if they needed a shave and a haircut, are sprucing up and show signs that the Dwight's Star, 7c; Great Falls E. 51/2c; Great people have money to spare and are willing Falls J. 5c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 61/4c;

"I can't say that my trade has been so much better this year than last." said a typical merchant of one of the interior just see what the others are doing. It is hard work to get men to work, while it used to be very easy. In fact, it kept me busy dodging the applicants for places in

That expresses the difference and it is manifested in the willingness with which the people make arrangemnts to stay where they are for the future. One hears little about moving away any more. In the old days of the early '90s every family was planning where it would go as soon as it could sell out. Every one was renting his house if possible and those who had dwellings were looked upon with pity. Now the man who does not own a home is anxious because he is likely to find that the dwelling he is occupying has been sold and that he must look for another location. After moving two or three times he goes out and buys a house himself.

YEAR OF LARGEST PRODUCTION. The State issued its annual report of the crops the other day, and it was one to make the Kansan feel happy. It showed that the production of the agricultural and live-stock industries in the past season has been the largest in the history of the State. with one exception, 1891, when it was but \$63,000 more. The corn crop was 225,000,000 bushels, and the wheat 43,683,000. The money value of the wheat, corn and live stock was \$37,000,000 more than last year, and the increase in the past plennial period for these products' values has been the splendid sum of \$72,000,000. This is the reason of the large bank deposits and the payment of mortgages. It also accounts for the building of new houses and the paint on the old ones.

A widespread opinion exists that Kansas is a State of great ups and downs in the matter of agricultural production. It is interesting to consider the money value of the products of farm, ranch and garden for the past eleven years. It is as follows:

1890 121,127,000 1897 136,350,000 1898 151,923,000

fact that there has been a pretty fair average all through the period covered. The average return has been about \$130,000,000, and the variation has been small, either up or down, from it. The wheat crop in this time has averaged about 37,000,000 bushels. and the corn 156,000,000 bushels. The good corn years have not as a general thing been good wheat years, so that there has , always been a fair average. The live-stock return has been the steadlest of all, about \$45,000,000. It has never gone below \$40,000,-000, and not above \$51,000,000. Few States Steel cut nails, \$2; wire nails, from store, \$3.25 | can show a more even return through a | spruce is to be had in almost any quan-\$4; mule shoes, per keg. \$4.50; horse nails, \$4.65 per box. Barb wire, galvanized, \$3.35; painted, Kansas climate vestment field. The stories of great reverses and wonderful recoveries are usu-

ally tinged with the natural Kansas exuberance, and the facts are not always in entire harmony with them. KANSANS GROWING LIBERAL. The average Kansan is in better nature than he used to be and looks with more liberality upon the man who does not agree with him. He formerly fought for his opinion, right or wrong; now he is inclined to laugh and say that the other man has some rights as well as himself. It is doubtful if ever again there can be a political feeling of such bitterness as was seen in 1890 and the three or four years following. The Farmers' Alliance and its devotees stirred up the strife to a degree bring them increased revenue. that many actually believed Eastern people sat up nights studying how they could rob and grind down the people of the West. That sort of talk does not find adherents now. The orator who would make the old | The Weather Which Is to Be Expectaddresses would be laughed out of town. It does not seem possible that during one of the Populist administrations the State paid for the publication of a compendious book which was to prove that farming could not be carried on successfully in this State. It was such efforts as this that made the East look upon the State askance and wonder what could ever redeem it. Here is a quotation from a Chicago investment paper published in the summer of 1896: "Within the last two weeks I have come into contact with a gentleman who was in Chicago to sell some county bonds. They were excellent bonds-6 per cent. and gold. The county is a reasonably prosperous one. Unfortunately it happens to be in Kansas. The gentleman heard a thing or two here and then went on to New York to

hear more. He has learned that he might as well try to sell stock in an irrigating scheme on the planet Mars as to dispose of securities that bear on their face the name of Kansas." That was three years ago. In the last twenty months the agents of bond houses have been scouring the State to find bonds to refund. Every issue of considerable size that had an option has been taken up and refunded or is in the process, and now the small township issues are being sought for as if they were jewels. Agents say that the business is about cleaned up and that they will have to seek new fields. They estimate that over \$5,000,000 of bonds have been refunded in the last year, most of them having the interest reduced from 6 per cent. to 5, and in some instances as low as 4. Most of the bonds were not due, but had option clauses that allowed of the change and the bond dealers were glad to get them. The bonds remaining that bear a high rate of interest are smail issues and those that cannot be

Probably no one thing has been so sure a test of the rising financial barometer in this State as this bond ousiness and the Some new bonds are being issued, but not much damage. Another climatic drawback, many. The prosperity and good standing in the financial world have not turned the Natal, is a hot, parching wind, which blows

future in most cases.

It is somewhat notable that the State is It is somewhat notable that the State is getting along without any state regulation of railroads—a commonwealth that for years has worried about the railroad "octopus" and trembled at its supposed power. It used to have a railroad board that had something to do—but not much. Then, just as he was going out of office, Governor Leedy declared an "emergency" and called his Populist Legislature together and it created a "court of visitation," which was to control the roads. The court has been shorn of its powers by The court has been shorn of its powers by the federal court and is out of business; but the important point in its history

THE FARMER'S WIFE

Resents Being an Object of Sympathy to Would-Be Reformers.

We may not be, as the writers say, edu-

Kansas Letter in the Outlook.

cated in art; some of us cannot tell the difference between a chromo and an oil painting; but what difference does that make? Looking from our kitchen door we can see a picture made by nature herself. We do not know much about woman's clubs in this benighted region, but from all I hear of them their members waste a great deal of sympathy on that "poor, for-lorn creature," the farmer's wife. Not long ago a club woman, speaking before a farmers' institute, told the farmers' wives that their lives were bounded "on the north by a washtub, on the east by a cookstove, on the south by a sewing machine, and on the west by a cradle." This may be so, but even then there is room for the semi-cardinal points of wifehood, motherhood, home and happiness; and in this age of the diffusion of the best literature the farmer's wife, when she finds time, has the same opportunity as others; and, as far as my observation goes, the wife of the American farmer, be he Eastern or be he Western, will compare favorably in general intelligence with the wives of any other class of men. She ought to feel grateful fer the interest and sympathy so often expressed for her by club women and lady journalists, who only know her through the "statistics of insane asylums" and the reports of "close observers" of farm homes; but she cannot understand why she should be singled out to be thus insultingly pitied. The farmer did not compel her to become his wife; he did not win her with bow and spear, as in savage times; he did not even run away with her on the more modern mower or harvester; she became a farmer's wife of her own free will, walked with her eyes wide open into the sphere that is to send her to the insane asylum or make of her an "irresponsible machine." The majority of farmers' wives come from farm homes and know what to expect; know from experience that a life of ease and luxury is not to be found in the farmer's home. In conclusion let me say that we, as farmers' wives, have not the slightest objection to the establishment of "home industries and domestic manufactures" by any class of women who have time for them; but when the attempt is made to put them into our already overburdened hands, we most emphatically object. The spinning wheel and the loom are for us things of the past.

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth, is as true for the farmer's wife as for the rest of the world. What we need is not more work to do, but more time in which to do the work we have to do; we look forward to the time when, by the aid of labor-saving machinery in the house, as well as on the farm, we will be able so to systematize our work that we may have time to keep step intellectually in the world's grand march of improvement with others of our sex.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD-PULP. Manufacturers Unable to Find One-Buying Spruce in Canada.

New York Evening Post. Paper manufacturers are still searching for a substitute for wood pulp in the man-ufacture of paper for the daily press; not, it is said, because there is any probability of an immediate scarcity of wood, but because of the inordinate charges of the

Then, too, manufacturers are dependent upon weather conditions, which produce plenty of water with a "good head" in the raceways, because wood-pulp mills are not only dependent upon water for power, but also for washing, mixing and bleaching purposes. The "weather" is too uncertain a quality for manufacturers to depend upon for these things. The present scarcity of wood pulp is attributed to the dry weather of the autumn. Experiments have been made in as many

as fifty different kinds of vegetable fibres to make a suitable pulp, but so far none of them has been productive of anything equal to wood. The nearest that chemists have come is a pulp which will make a fair grade of wrapping paper. In Holland this pulp is made out of potato stalks; in Louisiana it is made out of a substance called bagasse, taken from sugar cane, and in Kansas the sunflower. None, however, can fill the space occupied by spruce timber. This is the wood most generally used, but often, in regions where spruce is not plentiful, hemlock or poplar is used. Pine makes excellent pulp, but it is considered too valuable as a building timber to be utilized in the manufacture of paper. "The danger of a future scarcity of wood for pulp purposes," said a man in the paper trade to-day, "appeals to no one more forcibly than to those who own the present available tracts of spruce timber.

"This land is owned in huge blocks in the Adirondacks, in Maine and in New Hampshire, yet the bulk of the present supply does not come from these sections; it comes from Canada and Newfoundlanl, where is readily explained. The owners of the timber tracts in the States have already taken alarm at the waste that has been going on, and some of the promiscuous cutting which hitherto prevailed has been stopped. Spruce is now cut only for the paper trade, and in cutting for this only the older timber is taken out, the younger trees being left to mature. "With an eye to the future, probably, the lumbermen are thus most carefully nourishing their young spruce, while drawing upon the forests of Canada for their immediate supply, since they find they can with profit buy, cut and carry sufficient spruce across the border, while letting

their young forests gain strength each "Canada is likely to 'shut the door' on spruce, as it already has on some other kinds of building timber. When that time comes the lumbermen in the 'States' can fall back on their healthy young forests to

THE CLIMATE OF NATAL.

ed During the African War.

London Pall Mall Gazette. Consisting, as it does, of a series of terraces rising from the coast to the Drakensberg mountains, the highest point of which is two and a quarter miles above sea level, Natal must, necessarily, have considerable variations in climate. The climate is officially described as "warm, temperate and subtropical-continental rather than insular." Natal is undoubtedly a healthy colony, and in this respect differs from its neighbor Delagoa bay, where the malarial swamps are contributaries to the heavy death rate. The nearest approach to Natal's climatic conditions in Europe may be found in northern Italy. In both countries there are warm, low-lying valleys, breezy uplands and high mountain ranges. There are two distinct seasons in Natal. and only two-summer and winter. Spring and autumn are practically nonexistent. Summer last from October to March. During this period the sun rises at 5 o'clock and sets at 7. In midwinter it rises at ' and sets at 5. Twilight, such as we know it in this country, does not exist. Summer is the rainy season in Natal, and, naturally, the most unhealthy. At Durban the rainfall is forty inches per annum, and at Pietermaritzburg it is thirty-eight inches, while the average number of days on which rain falls in the year is 117 in Maritzburg and 125 in Durban. The average rainfall during each summer month is about five inches. The heat on the coast is moist and clam-

my, and very trying during December and January; the average temperature at Durban for the year is 691/2 degrees, with extremes of 42 degrees and 98 degrees, respectively. The further inland you go from paid until they are due, many years in the the coast the cooler it gets, and at Maritzburg the heat of summer becomes dry, the average yearly temperature being 64 de-grees. The heat of summer in the uplands, that is, from Maritzburg to the Berg, is reeffect is to make a distinct saving to the lieved by frequent severe thunderstorm people in taxes in the reduced interest. and hallstorms, the latter of which do much damage. Another climatic drawback, more unpleasant than serious, in northern

ie, generally followed, however, by m and a cool southwest wind. be nights during summer in the upland of Natal are usually cool, though the heat of the day is scorching, and in Ladysmith one may be oppressed with heat and yet see the snow-crowned Berg in the near distance.

It may be asserted, without any doubt whatever, that Natal's climate is a healthy one, the death rate in Durban being 16.71 per one thousand per annum last year, as compared with 14.5 in Pietermaritzburg. The chief maladies during the hot weather are enteric fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, deaths from the two latter frequently beng caused by drinking contaminated water that in the ten months of its existence it had but two cases before it, neither of and eating quantities of unripe peaches and other fruit. If the military authorities more importance than the location of a freight depot. exercise careful supervision as to the water and fruit supply, and precautions are taken against sunstroke, the mortality among our troops in Natal due to disease ought to be very small.

ASTOR A GOOD HATER.

Did Not Forgive the Duke of West minster Even When the Latter Dieu.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. I hear a curious story of that self-expatriated American, William Waldorf Astor. He is the owner and nominal editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, one of the most conspicuous if not influential evening papers in Europe, especially patronized by the nobility and aristocracy, and devoted to their doings; but it is said to be the only periodical that did not contain an eulogistic obituary of the late Duke of Westminster, who died a week or ten days ago. The gossip comes to Washington in a private letter that the usual obituary was written by a member of the staff, who commended the noble lord as an example of all that is good and great, and was in type-some say actually in the forms-when telephonic orders were received at the editorial rooms from Mr. Astor that no notice whatever was to be taken of the death of the richest man in Europe, which those who know declare is a case of punishment after

Mr. Astor purchased his country resi dence, "Cliveden," near Hampton, on the Thames, from the Duke of Westminster, with all its furniture and appurtenances, including pictures, library, bric-a-brac and the thousand and one things that contributed to the attractiveness of one of the most beautiful and famous estates in England: but the duke carried away with him the visitors' book-an autograph album in which were inscribed by their own hands the names of all the distinguished guests who had partaken of the hospitality of "Cliveden" for 150 years, since it came into the possession of Kitty Clive, a famou actress to whom it was presented by Sir Robert Walpole, and in whose honor the place was named. It is one of the most interesting and valuable collections of autographs in existence, as you may imagine, for it contains many unpublished songs and satires in the handwriting of the most celebrated poets and wits of the last century and a half, and epigrams, or at least autographs of nearly every British statesman of that long period, not to mention princes and potentates from all the corners of civilization, eminent authors, soldiers, actors prelates and men and women who made the British empire. Mr. Astor demanded the book, but the

Duke of Westminster claimed that it was a part of the archives of his family, like their private correspondence with each other and their friends, and could not be bought and sold. Mr. Astor, however, appealed to the courts, where his claims were established, and the Duke of Westminster was ordered to deliver to him the precious volume, which he did with great reluctance and indignation. Then Mr. Astor, with the magnanimity of the true American, returned the book to the duke with a brief and polite note asking him to accept it as a gift from its rightful owner. Westminster was not too proud to do so, and then wrote a most insulting note to a member of Mr. Astor's family, which the latter was not able to forgive. Hence he has never allowed any reference to the Duke of Westminster, living or dead, to appear in his newspaper. It would be interesting to know what disposition the Duke of Westminster has made of the autograph album in his

ROBERTS'S TWINS.

Suggestion that He Might Use Them

to Gain Sympathy. Philadelphia Press. "Try the cowcumbers," said Sairey Gamp to Betsey Prig one time when they were 'pardners, off and on," in caring for a patient in hospital. And Mrs. Gamp did not

forget the recommendation when she was

giving the chambermaid a list of the eatables and drinkables that would enable her to do her stint of watching. If Mrs. Gamp were still in the flesh and Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, should consult her as to what would be best for him to do to arouse some public sympathy in his favor, she would undoubtedly reply:
"Try the twins." The twins are the children of Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Celia Dibble-Roberts, second wife of the alleged congressman from Utah. They are both girls and are old enough to have a baby brother, born a few weeks ago, and so old enough

to make a journey as long as that from Salt Lake City to Washington. What Mr. Roberts has lacked all along, and lacks now, in his contest for a seat in the House of Representatives, is the sympathy of the public. He probably thought to gain it by leaving his three wives at home and bringing his grown daughter along. The sight of a young woman, born and reared under polygamy, Mr. Roberts doubtless hoped would mollify the opposition to him and perhaps win him supporters enough to keep him in Congress. The young woman has acted her part well. So far as known she has conducted herself in a ladylike way and, besides, has submitted to newspaper interviews like a veteran. But she has not softened in the least the oppoon to anowing

seat in Congress. There is one more card Mr. Roberts can play. He can try what effect his pair of girl twins will have on public sentiment in Washington. It is true they would be indisputable evidences that Mr. Roberts is a polygamist and has broken the pledge unler which Utah came into the Union, and has violated the laws of that State. But as he has never entered a square denial to this charge the twins would not make his case look any worse than it does now. And they might save him from a unanimous opposition vote. He might have the pair sit in the gallery of the House when the vote on the report of the committee investigating his case is taken or trundled up and down Pennsylvania avenue when congressmen are going to and from the

Let Mr. Roberts try the twins. If they have no effect upon the hearts of his opponents then the latter must be as obdurate as Bestey Prig was when she attacked the identity of Mrs. Gamp's dearest friend, Mrs. Harris, by asserting: "I don't believe there's no sich a person." In that case Mr. Roberts might as well pack his luggage and return to Utah.

Lady and Horsethief.

St. Louis Republic.

The civilized world is awaiting with in terest the Boer explanation of the fitness of exchanging Lady Sarah Wilson, aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, war correspondent for a London paper, for "Viljoen, a notorious horsethief and convict." An explanation is due and should come as soon as the Boers can find time to make it. The custom in exchanges of prisoners is for privates to be exchanged for privates. lieutenants for lieutenants, captains for captains. Like must be given for like, rank for rank and office for office. The puzzling question therefore arises what the Boers meant to insinuate when they exchanged the aunt-by-marriage of Consuelo Vanderbilt for a notorious horsethief. Was the English nobility, of which the lady was a glorious scion, the target? Was the biting animadversion leveled at the calling of war correspondent, of which the lady was a humble exponent? Or, serious to contemplate, was the affront offered to the whole fair sex, of which the lady was a respected though misplaced representative? Judgment will be held in abeyance until the facts are known. It may be that the lady possessing so many different qualities was placed on the "unclassified" list the same as the horsethief, and so the fearful malapropism came to pass.

There are women, though, stern in mold as Lucretia, Tarquin's victim, who would have pined their sweet, pure lives away in deep, dark and dismal dungeons sooner than be exchanged for a horsethief. There are so. It must be said sadly that there was none of the stern sense of the eternal fitness of things in the unfortunate lady which characterized the steamboat captain who regained consciousness just as his shipmates, thinking him dead, were carrying him to his grave on the river bank. He sat up in his coffin, awake to the

"Is the flag on the boat at half mast?" ne asked sternly.

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ARMOUR'S FIRST JOB. Four Days at Work Proved Him

after forty-six years of continuous service with the Lake Shore Company, was a veritable encyclopedia of railroad incidents. He was for many years a conductor, and among the best of the incidents he related the following: "One day there stepped aboard my train a well-dressed business appearing man, who, as he tendered his

Yes, you have seen me before,' emphasized the passenger, 'and while you ubtless have forgotten it, I still remember that you once did me the greatest fayou get time and I'll tell you about it.' When I had finished collecting fares I dropped into the stranger's seat and he continued: 'Years ago I was four days' brakeman on your train. At the end of the four days you took me aside and remarked in a tone of sympathy: 'I'm sorry

Armour, the packer, was the brakeman discharged years before.' INFLUENTIAL, BUT UNKNOWN. "Youth's Companion" Owner Was

Many people who had never heard of the prietor, publisher and editor of Youth's mpanion, must have been surprised to tant citizens of Boston had died, and that by the press and his death presented as one He did not particularly aim to make the of people. He seemed to his editors to be able to see in his mind's eye, and with per-

he never for a moment lost sight of the fact that its function was to do something more than please. Mr. Ford's plan was to print every week, to meet the demand of boys for that sort of thing, a story of adventure or deliverance which was emotional, and which tional. With this story he gave the boys an excellent assortment of matter of the mproving kind. And the adventure story

the paper to write. It is a standing joke on

his great audience in mind.

cold perspiration stood upon her brow. It was a terrible struggle between her womanly instincts and her conventional

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesale dealers.)

none. As usual at this time in the week ably less on account of this being generally observed as a holiday. Only a few odd bunches were represented, and with no compared with the close of last week. Re-

Common to medium lambs...... 3.50@4.50 Good to choice sheep...... 3.50@4.00 Common to medium sheep...... 2.00@3.25 Bucks, per 100 lbs...... 2.00@3.00

Common to good stockers...... 3.00@ 4.00

Prime and fancy cows...... 3.75@ 4.50 Good to medium cows...... 3.25@ 4.25 Common old cows and canners.... 1.50@ 2.75 Veal calves, prime light weights.. 6.00@ 7.00 Common to good heavy calves.... 3.50@ 5.00 Prime to fancy butcher and ex-Good to choice cows and calves...35.00@50.00

Common to medium cows and

quality of the offerings was fair. The market opened active and higher in sympathy with other markets, receipts being much below the estimates. Trade ruled fairly \$1.20: barness, 32@40c; skirting, 38@42c; single strap, 38@41c; city kip, 60@85c; French kip, 90c@ \$1.20: city calfskin, 90c@\$1.10; French calfskin, below the estimates. Trace ruled fairly \$1.20@1.85 active to the close, and with the demand not fully satisfied, with all sold. Quota-Good to choice medium and heavy packing and shipping\$4.40@4.50 Mixed and heavy packing...... 4.35@ 4.45 Good to choice lights, 165 to 180 lbs Fairly good lights, 120 to 160 lbs av-

erage 4.30@4.3

Common to good pigs...... 3.75@4.20

Heavy roughs 3.50@4.00

was fairly good for the better grades, while

common were rather slow, all selling at

Common light lambs...... 3.25@3.75

Sheep-Receipts very light. The demand

Good to prime lambs.....\$4.75@5. Fair to good lambs..... 3.50@4.50

Good to choice extra sheep...... 3.75@4.25 Elsewhere. EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 1.—[Special.]—Ransom, Mansfield & Co., live stock commission dealers, report: Cattle—Receipts, 152 cars. Market full steady for best steers, and 10c to 15c higher for strictly fat to prime butchers and handy steers, but barely steady for plain and half fat stocky grades. Best heavy steers, 55.8095.35; good shipping. \$5.5095.75; good to extra butchers, \$5.65.40; light to good butchers, \$4.2504.85; fat heifers, \$4.7505; light to good. \$3.6000, \$3.5004.65; best fat cows, \$4.64.30; good, \$3.6000, \$3.2503.90; choice to fancy, \$4.64.50; stockers and feeders very dull and full 25c lower; best feeders, \$3.7504; others, \$3.5003.70; choice stockers, \$3.5003.70; light to good, \$3.2503.50; common, \$2.7503.15; stock heifers, \$2.7503; bulls, \$2.5000, \$3.25; fresh cows firm; no sale for late springers; veals, \$6.5003.75. EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 1.-[Special.]-Ran

Hogs—Receipts, 100 cars. Market active and ronger, but closed easier for light Yorkers. est heavy weights, \$4.60; good Yorkers and lixed, \$4.60@1.62½; few. \$4.65; light Yorkers, 1.60@4.62½; pixs. \$4.65@4.70; roughs, \$3.90@4.10. Sheep—Receips, 65 cars. Market active and ligher for sheep; good lambs also stronger; closed firm. Best lambs, \$5.90@6; cuils to good, \$4.50@5.80; best mixed sheep, \$4.10@4.25; culls to good, \$1@4; wethers and yearlings, \$4.50@5. CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Cattle—Good to choice native steers and Texans strong; inferior kinds slow; cow market active and steady; feeders quiet and unchanged. Good to choice, \$5.400, 6.50; poor to medium. \$4.1505.30; mixed stockers, \$302.85; selected feeders, \$4.2504.85; good to choice cows, \$3.4004.60; helfers, \$3.2504.90; canners, \$2.2503; bulls, \$2.6004.50; calves, \$407.35; fed Texas beeves, \$4.2505.25.

Hogs active and 5c to 10c higher. Top, \$4.50; good clearance early. Mixed and butchers, \$4.1504.50; good to choice heavy, \$4.2504.50; rough heavy, \$4.1504.20; light, \$4.1004.424; bulk of sales, \$4.3004.45.

eep active and 10@15c higher; lambs 15@25c er. Strong demand and early clearance, ve wethers, \$1.25@4.85; lambs, \$4.25@6; Westweithers, \$4.30@4.70; Western lambs, \$5.40@ pts-Cattle, 13,000; hogs, 23,000; sheer KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300 natives and 620 Texans. Choice offerings 10c higher; other grades strong to a shade higher. Heavy native steers, \$5.0506.15; light weights, \$4.6005.60; stockers and feeders, \$4.2004.65; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.2004.50; canners, \$2.5003.20; fed Westerns, \$4.1505.45; Texans, \$3.30 Heavy and mixed, \$4.25@4.40; lighters, \$3.70@3.85.